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APPLICATION NO. FILING DATE		FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO	
10/767,040 01/29/2004		Cale T. Rath	ROC920030275US1	4827	
7590 09/21/2006			EXAMINER		
William J. Mc		PADMANABHAN, KAVITA			
IBM Corporation 3605 Highway :		ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER		
Rochester, MN 55901-7829			2161		
			DATE MAILED: 09/21/200	6	

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

			Application No.	Applio	ant(s)			
Office Action Summary			10/767,040		RATH ET AL.			
			Examiner	Art Un	it			
			Kavita Padmanabhan	2161				
Period fo	The MAILING DATE of this commun	nication appea	ars on the cover shee	t with the correspo	ndence add	dress		
A SH WHIC - Exte after - If NC - Failu	ORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD F CHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE M nsions of time may be available under the provision: SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this come period for reply is specified above, the maximum s re to reply within the set or extended period for reply reply received by the Office later than three months	MAILING DAT s of 37 CFR 1.136(munication. tatutory period will y will, by statute, ca	E OF THIS COMMU a). In no event, however, ma apply and will expire SIX (6) ause the application to become	JNICATION. Bay a repty be timely filed MONTHS from the mailing BANDONED (35 U.S	g date of this co .C. § 133).			
earn	ed patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).		•	,,	•			
Status					•			
	Responsive to communication(s) file					•		
2a)∐		•	ction is non-final.					
3)∐	3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is							
	closed in accordance with the pract	ice under Ex	parte Quayle, 1935	C.D. 11, 453 O.G.	213.			
Disposit	on of Claims							
4)🖂	Claim(s) <u>1-20</u> is/are pending in the application.							
	4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdrawn from consideration.							
5)□	Claim(s) is/are allowed.							
6)⊠	Claim(s) <u>1-20</u> is/are rejected.							
7)	Claim(s) is/are objected to.							
8)	Claim(s) are subject to restri	ction and/or e	election requirement					
Applicat	ion Papers '							
9) 又	The specification is objected to by the	ne Examiner.						
-	The drawing(s) filed on 29 January		a) accepted or b)	objected to by t	he Examine	er.		
,—	Applicant may not request that any obje		•	•				
	Replacement drawing sheet(s) including					R 1.121(d).		
11)	The oath or declaration is objected t	-	•					
Priority (ınder 35 U.S.C. § 119							
а)	Acknowledgment is made of a claim All b) Some * c) None of: 1. Certified copies of the priority 2. Certified copies of the priority 3. Copies of the certified copies application from the Internation	documents in documents is of the priority onal Bureau (have been received. have been received y documents have be PCT Rule 17.2(a)).	in Application No. een received in thi	·	Stage		
2) Notice 3) Infor	et(s) be of References Cited (PTO-892) be of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (mation Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 o er No(s)/Mail Date <u>1/29/04</u> .		Paper 5) Notice	iew Summary (PTO-41 No(s)/Mail Date e of Informal Patent Ap		D-152)		

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DETAILED ACTION

Status of Claims

- 1. Claims 1-20 are pending.
- 2. Claims 1-20 are rejected.

Specification

3. The disclosure is objected to because of the following informalities:

The filing dates of the related applications have not been provided at par [0001] and par [0004], for example.

Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Objections

4. Claim 16 is objected to because of the following informalities:

The word "relation" should be changed to --relational-- at line 2 of the claim.

Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 101

5. 35 U.S.C. 101 reads as follows:

Whoever invents or discovers any new and useful process, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter, or any new and useful improvement thereof, may obtain a patent therefor, subject to the conditions and requirements of this title.

6. Claims 1-20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 101 because the claimed invention is directed to non-statutory subject matter.

The basis of this rejection is set forth in a test of whether the invention is categorized as a process, machine, manufacture or composition of matter and if the invention produces a useful, concrete and tangible result. Mere ideas in the abstract (i.e., abstract idea, law of nature, natural phenomena) are found to be non-statutory subject matter. For a method claim to pass muster, the recited process must produce a useful, concrete and tangible result.

In the instant case, **claims 1-9** recite methods but the methods claimed do not appear to produce a useful, concrete and tangible result.

For example, independent **claim 1** concludes with storing structured data and ordinal values in one or more tables. This does not appear to be a tangible result. **Claims 2-9** appear to be similarly nonstatutory.

Claim 10 recites a computer-readable medium containing an executable component which, when executed performs a method that is substantially the same as the method recited in claim 1. As a result, claims 10-14 are nonstatutory for the same reasons as explained above.

Furthermore, with respect to **claims 10-14**, the applicant's specification does not appear to explicitly define a "computer-readable medium" and based on par [0024] of applicant's specification, it appears that the computer-readable medium could comprise a signal per se, which is not statutory subject matter.

Claim 15 recites a system for performing a method that is substantially the same as the method recited in claim 1. As a result, claims 15-20 are nonstatutory for the same reasons as explained above.

The examiner will apply prior art to these claims as best understood, with the assumption that applicant will amend to overcome the stated 101 rejections.

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Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

7. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the

basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless -

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

8. Claims 1-5 and 7-20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Chau

et al. (US 2002/0123993, hereinafter "Chau").

In regards to **claim 1**, **Chau** teaches a method for managing structured data having one or more repeating fields, wherein at least two instances of a repeating field are contained in the structured data, comprising:

- receiving a hierarchical data structure containing the structured data (Chau; par [0042] XML documents are hierarchical; Fig. 11, reference character 1100);
- parsing the structured data to identify the repeating fields (Chau; par [0884] parses
 xml document and maps to tables);
- generating an ordinal value for each instance of the repeating fields, each ordinal value indicating an order in which a corresponding instance of a repeating field occurs in the hierarchical data structure as received (Chau; par [0150]; par [0171]; par [0177]; par [0886], lines 17-18); and
- storing the structured data and ordinal values in one or more relational tables (Chau; par [0881]; par [0085]).

In regards to claim 2, Chau teaches the method of claim 1, wherein storing the structured

data and ordinal values in one or more relational tables comprises storing instance data from a

repeating field in a common relational table (Chau; par [0142]; par [0150]; par [0168]; par

[0171]; par [0174]; par [0177]).

In regards to claim 3, Chau teaches the method of claim 2, wherein the common

relational table has at least a column for the instance data, a column for corresponding ordinal

values, and a column for a key value to identify a data structure associated with the repeating

field (Chau; par [0142]; par [0150]; par [0168]; par [0169]; par [0171]; par [0174]; par

[0177]; par [0224];).

Claims 4-5 are rejected with the same rationale given for claim 1, wherein the repeating

group of one or more fields consists of one field, as is required by claim 4, and the group thereby

contains that one repeating field, as is required by claim 5.

In regards to claim 7, Chau teaches the method of claim 1, wherein the structured data is

received as input via an interface generated based on a template structure defined by one or more

fields or groups of fields (Chau; par [0044]; par [0051] - par [0052]; par [0132]; par [0134]).

In regards to claim 8, Chau teaches the method of claim 7, wherein:

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the structured data is annotation data related to an annotated data object (Chau; par [0044]; par [0051] - par [0052] - XML document constitutes an annotated data object; par [0195] - furthermore, contains comments, which reinforces that XML documents constitute annotated data objects); and

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the template structure is selected based, at least in part, on the annotated data object
 (Chau; par [0044]; par [0051] - par [0052]; the interface, which must be based on an underlying template/code, is selected/used at least in part based on the input data being XML).

In regards to claim 9, Chau teaches the method of claim 1, further comprising:

- receiving a request for the structured data (Chau; par [0051] par [0052]; par [0702];
 par [0939]);
- retrieving the structured data and ordinal values from the one or more relational tables
 (Chau; par [0884]; par [0939]);
- assembling the structured data in a hierarchical data structure based on the hierarchical data structure in which it was received, with a position of instance values of repeated fields within the hierarchical data structure determined by corresponding ordinal values (Chau; par [0150]; par [0171]; par [0177]; par [0886], lines 17-18; par [0939]); and
- returning the assembled hierarchical data structure (Chau; par [0051] par [0052]; par [0702]; par [0939]).

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Claims 10, 11, 12, 13, and 14 are rejected with the same rationale given for claims 1, 2, 3, 4, and 9, respectively.

Claims 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, and 20 are rejected with the same rationale given for claims 7, 2, 3, 4, 9, and 8, respectively.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

- 9. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:
 - (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.
- 10. This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).
- 11. Claim 6 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Chau in view of Mihai et al. (US 2005/0065817, hereinafter "Mihai").

In regards to claim 6, Chau teaches the method of claim 1.

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Chau does not expressly teach receiving the structured data in a hierarchical format as a Simple Object Access Protocol (SOAP) message.

Mihai teaches SOAP as a messaging protocol for encoding XML to be sent or received over a network or communication path (Mihai; par [0118] – par [0119]).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention to implement the method of Chau using the SOAP messaging protocol to send XML data so that the data can be received by a web services type of software interface (Mihai; par [0118] – par [0119]).

Conclusion

12. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to **Kavita Padmanabhan** whose telephone number is **571-272-8352**. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday, 9:00am-5:30pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Jeffrey Gaffin can be reached on 571-272-4146. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

Kavita Padmanabhan Assistant Examiner

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September 16, 2006

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